

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.
THE RE-ENFORCED BY POLK.
A DIVISION SENT TO CHARLESTON.
Lee's Infantry all Across the Rapidan.

Arrest of Rebel Sympathizers.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.
From your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, we have the following:
BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 9, 1863.
Lee has been re-enforced by the division of Gen. Polk, from Bragg's army, and is reported to have sent a division to the aid of Charleston. None of his infantry are thought now to be on this side of the Rapidan, and his cavalry are lessening the number of their pickets along the Rappahannock toward Falmouth, finding that we make no demonstration in that direction.
In compliance with General Halleck's order on July 31st, that all citizens within our lines refusing to take the oath of allegiance, should be arrested and sent to Washington, Colonel Sawyer's cavalry brigade brought in on Friday thirty-seven persons from between this place and Stafford Court House. General Patrick, Provost Marshal of the army considered them harmless, and discharged them on their taking the oath not to render aid to the enemy. Our cavalry have captured twenty of Mosely's men.

Proclamation by Gen. Meade.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.
The following proclamation has been issued by Gen. Meade:
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.
The numerous depredations committed by citizens or Rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment.
Under the instructions of the Government, therefore, every citizen, whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices will be arrested and confined for punishment or put beyond the law.
The people within ten miles of the railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the road, trains, depots, or stations, by citizens, guerrillas, or persons in disguise, and in case of such injury, they will be imprisoned as laborers to repair all damages.
If these measures should not stop such depredations, it will become the unpleasant duty of the Government, in the execution of its instructions, to direct that the entire inhabitants of the district or country along the railroad be put under the lines, and their property taken as booty.
The depredations having been continued, a number of citizens suspected or known to be complicit in these transactions, have been promptly arrested.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.
FRED DOUGLASS.
Fred Douglass arrived in Washington this morning, and went to see the President, Secretary Stanton, and other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Douglass thanked the President for the issuing of the last order guaranteeing protection to colored troops. At the War Department he was deputized to join Adj. Gen. Thomas, and assist him in organizing colored regiments. He will proceed, at once to the Mississippi.

RETIATION.

It is thought here that Capt. Sawyer and Flynn, condemned to death by the Rebels, will be executed. Upon receiving official notice of their death, Gen. Lee and Capt. Winder, held as hostages, will surely meet with a similar fate. On this point the decision of the Government is fixed and unalterable.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The First National Bank of Girard, Pa., and Indianapolis, Ind., have received certificates to commence banking. Capital of each, \$50,000.

THE FIFTY-TWENTIES.

Subscriptions to the Fifty-Twenty Loan for the last two days of last week foot up \$1,780,050.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Commissioner Bartlett has made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. Edward J. Ticknor, Newton, Ill.; Dr. E. E. Welborn, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Dr. R. H. J. Tenny, Pittsfield, N. H.; Dr. William H. Grant, Farnsworth, N. H.; Dr. Norman W. Bailey, Chelsea, Vt.

CASHIER.

Lieut. Wm. Bonnell, 100th N. Y. Vols., has been cashiered by Gen. Gillmore for drunkenness.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

The following named officers in the Department of Missouri, are authorized under Order No. 8 of that Department to make requests of the Secretary of the Treasury for the transmission of spiritual liquors, salt, quinine, morphine, chloroform, quack-salves and medicines of war generally: District Provost-Marshal, Rolla, Mo.; District Provost-Marshal, Jefferson City, Mo.; District Provost-Marshal, St. Louis, Mo.; District Provost-Marshal, Sedalia, Mo.

SENTENCE REVOKED.

The sentence of death pronounced against Robert Sutton, company G, 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, has been revoked.

COURT-MARTIAL.

A general court-martial, composed of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Stough, Col. Alex. Piper, 10th N. Y. Artillery; Col. Robert W. Hudson, Additional A. D. C.; Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 24 N. Y. Artillery; Col. Albert Tracy, Additional A. D. C.; Capt. Joseph A. Slipper, Assist. Adj.-Gen. Volunteers; Captains John E. Jewett, John R. Howard and John C. Hopper, Additional A. D. C.'s; Major Theo. Gaines, Judge Advocate-assembled in this city to-day, and adjourned after organizing. The first case to be tried is that of the detective White, charged with having received \$500 and a barrel of whisky as bribes to pass a party of Jews through our lines.

ANOTHER DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

It is understood that a further draft of one in every four of those not before drafted is to commence in this District next week. Examining surgeons are to be very thorough in investigating applications for exemption, and only those positively disabled from doing any duty will be set aside.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

A series of very successful frauds have been perpetrated on paymasters by Lawrence J. Steele, an ex-lieutenant, and one of the most accomplished swindlers yet discovered. The scenes of his operations have been Washington, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-York and Boston, where he has personated different officials and forged certificates to the correctness of forged accounts. He is now in arrest in New-York, awaiting his trial by the civil authorities.

Col. O. DeForest, of the 5th N. Y. Cavalry, Ira Harris Guard, an account of whose misdeeds and defection was published in New-York a short time since, and for which he was arrested, is at the Old Capitol and lying very ill.

It is generally acknowledged that the fraud was

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII.....NO. 6,974. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

deception practiced against Government by its own officers has not heretofore been. It may be gratifying to the gentlemen who have been guilty of these little swindles and misdeeds to know that although the Government has not taken active measures against them, still a strict account has been kept. The day of reckoning is at hand. A number of arrests have recently been made, and more are to follow. Several very important cases are ready for trial, and others will be soon. Justice is sure to be meted out, and the strong hand of Government will strike where least expected.

TROUBLE IN RICHMOND.

Catharine Burk, formerly a slave of Gustus Lee, but now a free woman through a clause in the will of Lee's granddaughter, arrived in Washington from Richmond to-day. She has been in the family of Gustus Lee, the eldest son of Gen. Lee, and now on the military staff of Jeff. Davis. This woman represents that there is great excitement just now in the Lee family at Richmond over the expected hanging of Sawyer and Flynn by the Rebel Government. The people all demand that the sentence shall be executed next Friday, while Gen. Lee, whose son, Pitt High, is held by our Government as a hostage for Sawyer and Flynn, demands that Davis shall prevent their execution, and threatens, if his son is hung by us in retaliation, that he will resign his position in the Rebel army and leave the Confederacy in disgust. The same story was told by this colored woman, who is exceedingly intelligent, to Secretary Usher.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following Examining Surgeons were appointed to-day for Maine: Dr. John N. Houghton, Phillips; Dr. Moses S. Wilson, Lincoln; Dr. Edward N. Mayo, Houlton; Dr. September Whitmore, Gardiner; Dr. Nathaniel Pease, Bridgeton; Dr. Thomas H. Jewing, Baltimore.

MRS. JANE DAVENPORT LANDER.

Mrs. Gen. Lander, who has been nursing in the hospitals in the Department of the South, is to return to the North in a few days. Government officials speak very highly of her services. Mrs. Lander was formerly Jane M. Davenport, the actress.

SURVEYOR OF ARIZONA.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed that the office of the Surveyor-General, for the Territory of Arizona, be located at Tucson. It is probable that the offices of other State officials will be located there also, thus making the place the capital town.

RHODE ISLAND ON AGRICULTURE.

It is understood that the State of Rhode Island has entered into an arrangement with Brown University, by which the University is to maintain an agricultural department, and receive the agricultural scrip issued by the United States to States accepting the grant.

SURGEONS WANTED FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.

There is a great want of white surgeons for colored regiments. Surgeons wishing commissions in colored regiments will make application to Surgeon-General Hammond when, if they stand the examination of the Medical Board, they will be immediately commissioned. None but first-class men will be accepted. Surgeons thus receiving commissions will receive the same rank and pay as surgeons of white regiments.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Dr. E. C. Franklin of Gen. Grant's army has been accepted by the Secretary of War.

A BASE SWINDLER.

An "emergency" doctor, who volunteered his services at Gettysburg, was detected charging enormous compensations for professional services on the battle-field. One private actually paid the swindler \$50 for performing an amputation and insuring a cure. The man was arrested, and his name is now in the hands of the Secretary of War, who, after sentence is pronounced, will divulge it to the public.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE IN GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

The ingenuity with which certain contractors endeavor to increase their profits by deceptions in the various articles supplied to Government is remarkable. An instance has lately come to light in which an attempted fraud of this sort was detected at the laboratory of the Surgeon-General's office. A coffee contractor of high respectability was detected in supplying to the Commissary Department an article of roasted and ground coffee which was in fact largely composed of Indian corn. The article was ingeniously prepared, and would easily deceive even a careful scrutiny. The microscope readily detected this fraud, and subsequent chemical examination completely exposed it. As a result, the contract was annulled, payment for the portion already furnished refused, and many thousands of dollars saved to the Government.

THE STATE OF SONORA AND MEXICO.

There is no doubt felt as to the status of Sonora in the event of Mexico becoming a French province. The people of Sonora are strongly attached to California, and will never consent to leave her to follow the downward fortunes of the Mexican Republic.

There is also a disposition among Californians to resist the Mexicans or French in any encroachments upon the rights of Sonora, which, it is thought will soon become a neutral Republic, or become attached to the American Union.

GEN. SCHOFIELD ON FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The following order in regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves has been issued by Gen. Schofield: HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Mo., July 29, 1863.

The Act of Congress, approved March 15, 1850, prohibits all officers or persons in the military service of the United States from employing any of the forces under their command for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor. To prevent misapprehension as to the scope of this prohibition, it is hereby declared that it is not intended to prohibit the return of fugitives from service or labor, but only the employment of the forces of the United States in such service.

The order, being under the command of the Major-General commanding the Department, cannot be permitted to aid any officers in the arrest or return of fugitive slaves. By command of Gen. Schofield, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. W. B. RICE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DRAFTED MEN—DEERTERS.

The following order in regard to drafted men held as deserters was issued to-day:

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1863.

Circular No. 67.—The following opinion of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate General, with regard to men who have been drafted or tried as deserters, is published for the information and guidance of officers of this bureau, viz: "The desertion of a man, not according to the letter of the statute, is not so according to the spirit, and should not be treated by the Government. A drafted man who is not a deserter, but who has failed to report himself for duty are those who have had actual personal notice, or constructive notice, from leaving a summons at their last place of residence, that they have been drafted, and a man cannot, in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be held to have deserted a service when he did not know he was drafted, or when he had no duty when he had no means of knowing that it had been imposed upon him. The law would stultify itself were it to declare otherwise."

The desertion of a man, not according to the letter of the statute, is not so according to the spirit, and should not be treated by the Government. A drafted man who is not a deserter, but who has failed to report himself for duty are those who have had actual personal notice, or constructive notice, from leaving a summons at their last place of residence, that they have been drafted, and a man cannot, in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be held to have deserted a service when he did not know he was drafted, or when he had no duty when he had no means of knowing that it had been imposed upon him. The law would stultify itself were it to declare otherwise."

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Traver & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Butler of the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band.

There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whether this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

Major Gen. Logan is stamping through the West and setting our people all aglow with patriotic fire.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1863.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Traver & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Butler of the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band.

There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whether this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

Major Gen. Logan is stamping through the West and setting our people all aglow with patriotic fire.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1863.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Traver & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Butler of the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band.

There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whether this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1863.

entails. If such persons do not, without delay, report themselves for duty after receiving information that they have been drafted, they should be arrested as deserters. It will be for the Secretary of War to determine how long the public interests will permit the Government to wait for the return of this class of persons. Unquestionably, the desertion of men who do not wish a reasonable time to return to the country, as to enter the service, should not be accepted as the quota of troops due from the State to which they belong." JAMES B. FAY, Provost-Marshal-General.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Reconnoissance Up the James River—Running Over a Rebel Torpedo—Terrible Explosion—Two Sailors Drowned—Narrow Escape of General Foster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9, 1863.

The expedition that left here on the 4th, under the direction of Major-General Foster, was accompanied by the tormented iron-clad Sangamon and the gunboats Commodore Barney and Cohasset. They proceeded up the James River, and when within 7 miles of Fort Darling, at a point called Dutch Gap, a torpedo was exploded under the bows of the Commodore Barney by a lock string connected with the shore. The explosion was terrific. It lifted the gunboat's bows ten feet out of the water, and threw a great quantity of water high into the air, which falling on the deck, washed overboard fifteen of the crew. Among them was Lieut. Cushing, the commander of the Commodore Barney. Two sailors were drowned; all the rest were saved. Major-General Foster was on board the boat when the explosion took place.

The enemy then opened upon them from the shore with a 12-pounder field piece. The Barney was penetrated by fifteen shots, besides a great number of musket balls; but not a man was injured except the Paymaster, who was slightly injured by splinters. The gunboat Cohasset received five 12-pound shot, one of which passed through our pilot house and instantly killed her Commander, Acting Master Cox, striking him in the back. The Commodore Barney was towed down to Newport-News by a tug, and will be repaired. The object of the reconnoissance was accomplished, and the fleet has returned.

The new army gunboat, Gen. Joseph, commanded by Lieut. Col. Whipple, also accompanied the expedition and received several shots but was not much injured.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

An Expedition for Little Rock—A Member of Congress "Can't Get Out"—Steamers Departing for New-Orleans—Trade Soon to Be Free to Memphis—New-England Soldiers Going Home from the Gulf by Cairo—John Logan "On the Stamp."

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 4, 1863.

An expedition is fitting out, and is partly on the way, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery from Cape Girardeau and some other posts, for Little Rock, Ark. It is highly probable that it will terminate in taking possession not only of the Capital, but of all the north part of the State. Since Cooper's defeat by Gen. Blunt, the Rebels have no organized army left except the defeated and broken one under Holmes, who, hanging around Helena, is preparing himself for being totally finished. Large reinforcements, by last accounts, were reaching Helena. A part of the expedition above referred to is the 1st Missouri Cavalry, which marched from Paducah, Ky., across Illinois to Cape Girardeau. On passing through the town of Jonesboro they nowhere saw a Union flag, when a small one was nailed on one of the stores. When the regiment had got a couple of miles word came that the flag was torn down and trampled upon by one of the merchants. An officer came back and declared that if within two days every principal house did not have a flag on it the town would be burned. The people hurriedly around and got all the flags they could, and also raised on a tall pole the flag used in the last Presidential election, but they out the word "Breath-in-charge."

One Member of Congress for this district is in a bad box. William County has had many deserters, and much difficulty has existed in arresting them, owing to the connivance of the business men at the county seat, Marion, where John Allen, our M. C. resides. To expedite matters, the town has been placed under martial law. The other day Mr. Allen wanted to ride out of town, but could only go by taking the oath of allegiance. This he refused to do. The probability is that the town will be occupied by the military for a long time—perhaps till after Congress sits, and our Member will not be able to attend. Nothing is more manifest than that such a Member should not, under these circumstances, be permitted to sit in this body.

Boats are beginning to arrive from, and to depart for New-Orleans more freely, but the restrictions on trade greatly limit navigation. It is understood that Seely Chase will in a few days permit a trade, mostly free, with Memphis. Every description of goods are immensely high at all points below Columbia, and when trade is opened there will be an astonishing demand for all kinds of grain, provisions, and merchandise, particularly below Memphis.

Something should be said of the destination which at this time exists in the Cotton States. From abundant sources we learn that families there are actually starving; that thousands of rich folks, so called, have seen no wheat bread for more than a year, while corn in a majority of places is very scarce. It is important to consider that the Rebel armies do not now hold a single district of any extent which is good for raising grain, except sacred and re-sacred Virginia. Our armies hold them all. This fact alone, must show that the last days of the Rebellion are near.

But while so many guerrillas infest the river banks, trade must be insecure. I notice several transports are arming themselves with 12-pound brass howitzers, which are arriving here in large lots.

Cairo is filled with soldiers. In addition to the 5 per cent allowed to go home on furlough, as well as the discharge of the disabled and sick, many thousands of men from the New-England States have arrived from Fort Hudson. The 25th Connecticut, numbering over 600 men, left for home yesterday. They are a bright looking set of fellows. I judge that fully half of the privates are competent to do almost any kind of business, the other half are nobody's fools.

Major Gen. Logan is stamping through the West and setting our people all aglow with patriotic fire.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1863.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Traver & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Butler of the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band.

There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whether this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

Major Gen. Logan is stamping through the West and setting our people all aglow with patriotic fire.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1863.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Traver & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Butler of the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band.

There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whether this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

Major Gen. Logan is stamping through the West and setting our people all aglow with patriotic fire.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1863.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Traver & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Butler of the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band.

There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whether this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

Major Gen. Logan is stamping through the West and setting our people all aglow with patriotic fire.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1863.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Traver & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Butler of the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band.

There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whether this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

Major Gen. Logan is stamping through the West and setting our people all aglow with patriotic fire.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1863.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Traver & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Butler of the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band.

There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whether this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

Major Gen. Logan is stamping through the West and setting our people all aglow with patriotic fire.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1863.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Traver & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Butler of the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band.

There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whether this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Miliken's Band. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

days? Formerly when the slave was wounded, by flogging or otherwise, it was customary to dress the wounds with brine.
The negro soldiers have \$10 a month, and they can buy such things as the sutler has to sell, and for the first time in their lives do they taste butter and cheese. This is saying a surprising thing of a class of laborers on whom distasteful and proud cities depended for their commercial prosperity, and the whole of the civilized world for fully one-half of its clothing.
And in the wonderful changes do we behold!
Our helping daughter was born while the masters of these soldiers enjoyed every comfort; and in particular, ice, but now they are as destitute as ever were their slaves.
Let one imagine to himself, a planter standing on the opposite bank of the Mississippi, and beholding the camp of the 11th Louisiana. No hostile force is in the vicinity. There are iron-clads near, and without them they can give a sturdy battle. The planter may not only sigh that they are his slaves no longer, but also sigh for what they enjoy. At a distance he may see—he cannot draw nearer. Naturally will the mind think of Lazarus and Dives, and recall the following passage:
"And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and saw Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue, for I am tormented in this flame. But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivest thy good things, and Lazarus in like manner things, now he is comforted, and thou art tormented. And beside all this, between us and you there is a great gap fixed." &c. The rest of the chapter is worth reading, in fact, and while one is about it he might read the whole Book. N. C. M.

FROM MISSOURI.

Politicians Using Military Renown for Party Purposes—Bullying on the Increase—Late Congressional Congress—Progress of the Enrollment—Sensations on the Negro Question, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., returned here on Sunday last and immediately gave in his adhesion to the Gradual Emancipation party. Our citizens respect and admire the gallantry of Gen. Blair as a military officer, and would have delighted to do him honor irrespective of party feeling. But the Claybank politicians took possession of the General and have used him to create party capital. The falling fortunes of the Conservative Emancipation needed some such event to revive its spirits.

The infamous bushwhackers are still at work in the country perpetrating all manner of atrocities and crimes. Acting-Gov. Hall has offered a reward of \$300 for the sounders who committed the barbarities at Florence in Morgan County some time since. If caught they should be shot or hanged without the formality of a trial by a criminal court. The Enrolling Officer in Wayne County was made a prisoner on Monday within a few miles of Pilot Knob, while en route for this city. He was carried off to Arkansas as a hostage for the Rebel Provost-Marshal of Benton County, who was captured by our army about three months ago. The enrollment lists were destroyed by the Rebels.

It is reported that guerrillas lately tore down the Stars and Stripes in a town in Saline County, and threatened to burn the town if the residents permitted the flag to be raised again. The people sent for a military company, armed themselves, and hoisted the flag once more in twenty-four hours. The guerrillas have appeared between Sedalia and Lexington lately, and stolen the mails from the stage several times. They were reported quite thick in this section. The same remark applies to several portions of North Missouri, although there have been many apprehensions to Port Commodore during the last three weeks.

An election for Member of Congress in the 11th District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. John W. Noell, came off the 3d inst., and from the meager returns received it is probable that the Copperhead candidate, John G. Scott, has been elected over Col. Lindsay, the Emancipation, and Joseph Boyce, the Conservative candidate. Iron, Perry, and Cape Girardeau Counties voted for Lindsay, but Mississippi, St. Francis, Washington, and St. Genevieve, and perhaps others voted for Scott. Had the Union vote been united, it is more than probable Lindsay would have been elected, and the Administration have saved the member from this District. As it turns out, the election of Scott is a loss, the deceased member being a Republican. The fault lies at the door of the Federal office-holder party in Missouri, who brought out Boyce at the eleventh hour, after Lindsay had been in the field for several weeks, and was recognized as the chief candidate against the Copperheads. Boyce receives only a handful of votes, but his candidacy, in all human probability, elected Scott. Let the responsibility for this result be placed on the right shoulders.

Nothing further has of late transpired concerning the draft in the State. The enrollment in the 11th District is so slow and imperfect that the late must elapse before the final preparations are made. Some counties have not been visited by enrolling officers, and it will require the presence of soldiers to protect officers while getting the names. By-the-by the Republican rates at THE TRIBUNE correspondent for saying that last paper persistently intimated that the late was unfair. The editor protests that he did say that certain things ought to be clear to remove all cause of complaint, &c. This is simply hair-splitting. The intimation is quite clear that if anything needed to be done to remove causes of complaint, that such causes existed, and so existing, interfered with the late's draft.

It is surprising how very sensitive the military authorities of this State are on the subject of returning negroes (to their pretended owners) who have